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The American Naturalist and *Psyche*, dealing mainly with the structure of the head and mouth parts of the house fly and mosquitoes, and the tracheæ of insects.

An omnivorous reader, he kept abreast of the advances of his science and at the same time retained a keen interest in mathematical, physical and linguistic studies, publishing papers dealing with the mathematical properties of lenses, and on hyperbolic functions. His self-acquired mastery of a reading knowledge of the modern languages led him to a desire for some more universal means of communication, so that he was attracted to the Esperanto movement and became one of its early American promoters.

Bred as a theologian he was nevertheless in sympathy with the then new doctrine of evolution, and throughout his life was a firm upholder of the essential harmony of science and religion. His papers on this subject were numerous.

His retirement from the active duties of a professor did not lessen his abounding zeal for work, for he then began and carried through to completion a three-volume report on the Flora of Patagonia—a labor that might tax the energies of a much younger man.

Dr. Macloskie was true and loyal to his adopted country while cherishing with pride his Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a man of strictest probity, affectionate, enthusiastic and impulsive; he was just and sympathetic in his dealings with his students; a most devoted and unselfish collaborator in the work of his own and other departments; loyally devoted to his friends through good and evil report; a good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

In 1896 Princeton University granted him the honorary A.M. As one of her adopted sons he served her faithfully in his life and his death comes as a loss to his former pupils and colleagues.

W. M. RANKIN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

IN view of the many developments taking place in the institution, by which it is being

rapidly transformed from a college or primarily local relationships into a scientific school of national importance, the trustees of Throop College of Technology, at Pasadena, voted at their annual meeting on February tenth to change its name to the California Institute of Technology.

The developments of the recent past and those assured in the near future that have seemed to justify this action are briefly as follows:

There have been received by the institution two gifts of \$200,000 each to form permanent endowments for the support of research in physics and chemistry, respectively; and in addition \$800,000 has been given for general purposes, on condition that this endowment be increased by additional subscriptions to two million dollars.

Other gifts aggregating \$380,000 have been received for the construction of new buildings. With the aid of these funds a building for chemical instruction and research, named after the donors the Gates Chemical Laboratory, has already been completed and is occupied by the chemistry department, which includes five professors and assistant professors, two instructors, and six teaching fellows. A laboratory for aeronautical research has also been built, and investigations on airplane propellers are in progress. During the latter part of the war a laboratory for submarine detection was erected and the researches in that field are still in progress, with reference to both commercial uses and future military developments. This work will next year be transferred to the new physics building; and the war laboratory will be equipped for advanced instruction and research in applied chemistry and chemical engineering. A building for instruction and research in physics is now being planned, and is to be erected during the year. In recognition of the donation which made it possible, it will be known as the Norman Bridge Physical Laboratory. In addition, a building to serve as an auditorium and music hall, both for the Institute and for the Pasadena Music and Art Association is to be built at once upon the campus.

An impressive architectural plan for the whole campus has been prepared by the distinguished New York architect, Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, and all the new construction is being carried out in accordance with this plan.

There have recently become associated with the faculty of the institute a number of well known investigators. Dr. Arthur A. Noyes has resigned his position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to become director of chemical research at the California Institute. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago, has arranged to spend one term of each year at the institute, and will have general supervision of the research and instruction in physics. Professor Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, will also spend much of his time there for the purpose of carrying on researches on the fundamental problem of earth tides, for which the necessary equipment is now being installed. Dr. Harry Bateman, formerly of Cambridge University and Johns Hopkins University, had previously joined the faculty as professor of aeronautical research and mathematical physics.

In the development of the institute special emphasis is being placed upon research, not only because every institution of higher education should contribute to the advancement of science, but also and particularly because a prominent feature of the work of instruction is to be the training of engineers of the research or creative type. While the institute will continue to offer four-year undergraduate courses which fit its students directly for the positions of operating and constructing engineers, two new courses of instruction, to be known as the courses in physics and engineering and in chemistry and engineering, will soon be announced by the faculty, in which special stress will be laid on an unusually thorough grounding in the three fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry and mathematics; and in the last two years of which much time will be assigned to research in physics and chemistry; the time required for these purposes being secured by omitting

some of the more technical engineering subjects included in the other engineering courses.

The faculty has also been strengthened on the side of humanistic studies by renewal of the arrangement with Alfred Noyes, the English poet, which was in effect before the war, under which he will during the next year give courses of lectures on English literature; and by the appointment of Paul Perigord as professor of economics.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ANNOUNCEMENT of the nature and scope of the activities of the American Museum of Natural History during the past year and of a prospectus for the coming fifty years was made on February 2 by President Henry Fairfield Osborn, at the annual meeting of the board of trustees, held at the home of Arthur Curtiss James, 39 East 69th Street, who acted at host.

Due to its urgency, the matter of maintenance and building funds was given prominence. It was reported that the Museum is now facing the most critical time of its history.

While progress is being made in many directions, President Osborn said, it is not symmetrical, and in order to secure a harmonious educational treatment and to truthfully arrange our present collections, the museum needs double the space which it now occupies. It is fifteen years since the building has been enlarged, and during this time the collections have nearly doubled. President Osborn ascribes this marking time of progress not to lack of cooperation on the part of the board of estimate and apportionment of the city, which has recently manifested its confidence in the institution by increasing the annual maintenance fund fifty per cent.; nor to lack of interest on the part of the trustees, who have been signally generous, contributing the sum of over \$100,000 in 1919 alone to meet deficiencies in the budget; nor to lack of friendliness on the part of the Board of Education, which has also